The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900. NO. 5.

Old Subscribers to the "Centre Reporter": Do you want the "Centre Reporter" for One Dollar a year? You can have it at that price if it is paid before 1901.

Present Topics of Interest to Every Reader.

ON THE 4th and 5th of June, upon invitation of the State Board of Agriculture, there met at State College a Conference of delegates, thirty-two in all, representing the state agricultural organizations of Pennsylvania, to consider "The Present Condition and Needs of Agricultural Education in all its Branches in this Commonwealth." At this Conference a full and free discussion and interchange of views took place, the delegates of each organization being called upon. The Conference finally formulated the results of its deliberations in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that Nature Study should be introduced into the public schools of Penn'a.

Resolved, That this conference request from the next Legislature an appropriation of $10,000 per year for two years for The Pennsylvania State College to defray the expenses of continuing the preparation and distribution to the teachers of the public schools of the State of bulletins and leaflets on Nature Study with special reference to Agriculture.

Resolved, that this conference urges the Legislature to provide for carrying into effect the Act of June 28, 1895, providing for the establishment of Township High Schools.

Reso'ved, That we request the State Legislature to make sufficient appropriation for the erection and maintenance at The Pennsylvania State College of a suitable building for the teaching of the different branches of Agriculture, including Dairying and Forestry.

A legislative committee, consisting of the Hon. John A. Woodward, of Howard; the Hon. Hiram Young, of York; M. N. Clark, of Claridge; Howard A. Chase, of Philadelphia; Spencer F. Barber, of Harrisburg, was also appointed to formulate and urge the legislation asked for by the conference. That committee is now preparing a bill which it is expected will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature, providing for an appropriation of $147,000 to the Pennsylvania State College for the following purposes:

For the Nature Study and Correspondence Courses for two years, $20,000.

For a building for agriculture, dairying and forestry, $121,000.

For the maintenance of the building, $6,000.

Pennsylvania should come nearer to the front with its school of Agriculture. The insignificant sum of $27,000 is all that this great state appropriates for this purpose, while Massachusetts expends annually $337,000.

THE SENATE, before advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty negotiated by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador relating to an interoceanic canal, has incorporated in it an amendment of the committee on foreign relations. The effect of this amendment is yet to be determined. Some Senators opposed it on the ground that it signified nothing, while others contended that it destroyed the whole purpose of the treaty. It is always desirable that a treaty shall be explicit and not capable of misunderstanding, and that the Davis amendment can be so diversely interpreted is in itself a serious fault.

When the existing convention between the United States and Great Britain was framed a half a century ago, by which the two nations pledged one another that neither would acquire any territorial or other rights upon the isthmus or undertake the construction or control of a ship canal, to the exclusion of the other, there was more probability of such control being sought by Great Britain than by the United States. Though the Nicaragua canal has always had advocates, there was never until recently a strong disposition to make it a national undertaking. When this idea did take shape, it was recognized that the Clayton-Bulwer agreement was in the way, and the administration undertook to get rid of it.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty agrees to the construction and operation of a canal under the exclusive control of the United States, directly or indirectly, as an international waterway, applying to it the same guarantees of neutrality secured by agreement of the powers to the Suez canal. When this treaty was submitted to the Senate, it was objected that while the United States would be at the cost of building and maintaining the canal, this country would have no advantage of exclusive possession or control in event of war, the canal being a neutral water-way and equally open to the ships of an enemy. To meet this objection Senator Davis proposed the amendment that none of the conditions and stipulation laid down in the treaty to secure the neutrality of the canal "shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order." This is the amendment which the Senate has adopted.

It will be observed that it is very vague. Its most obvious interpretation, however, is that it reserves to the United States the right to blockade the canal in the event of war, a right which very probably would be exercised, if "necessary to the defense of the United States," though it made the treaty itself void. As this country would have an absolute naval control of the Caribbean Sea and the approaches to the canal, such a necessity hardly would arise under any conditions easily to be foreseen, but the Senate has thought it wiser to provide for it.

If the British Government accepts the amendment, all diplomatic obstacles to the canal enterprise will be removed. If it be rejected, it will be necessary either to begin fresh negotiations or to take measures for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as proposed by Senator Money, in order to release this government from all engagements that hamper independent action. As the President will of course respect existing treaty obligations, no actual legislation looking to the construction of the canal can be perfected until these diplomatic preliminaries have been finally disposed of. It is unquestionably the prevailing sentiment of the country that if the canal is to be constructed by the United States the control of it shall be trammeled by no conditions save those imposed by the common law of civilized nations.

Lord Pouncefote has told Secretary Hay that Great Britain will not accept the Hay-Pouncefote treaty as amended by the Senate.

A strong element in the senate favors the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in specific terms. Abrogation might not prevent Great Britain from insisting that we live up to the terms of the compact. That nation might appeal to arms to enforce such a contention.

IT IS computed that the list of pensioners has passed the million mark, as on the 1st of July the official reports showed 993,529 names on the list, starting with eleven widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers. New laws going into effect, with the additions from the Cuban and Philippine wars, have added seveal thousands. And the end is not yet; for there are 437,104 pension claims pending, but most of these are for increases, there being only 155,990 claims for original pensions. Last year 43,324 pensioners were dropped from the list by reason of death in nearly all the cases.

$5,500,000 FOR SCHOOLS.

The Governor's Foolish Notion of Right to Veto the School Appropriation Abandoned.

The State Administration has evidently abandoned its position on the Governor's right to veto a portion of the school appropriation, and now evidently agrees with the stand taken by every sensible person when the question of a veto was first whispered.

This abandonment was made evident when C. Tyson Kratz, of Montgomery county, announced that the State had paid the costs in the suit brought by the School Board of Lower Providence Township to mandamus the State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay the school appropriation on the basis of $5,500,000, instead of $5,000,000, as fixed by the Governor.

This case was argued some time ago, but was not passed upon by the Court. Recently, when Mr. Kratz went to Harrisburg to begin several similar suits, he made public that the Lower Providence school district had been paid in full on the basis of $5,500,000, and asked that the State be compelled to pay the costs in the suits, which the State did.

It is said that the State does not wish an opinion on the constitutionality of the Governor's right to veto a part of the school appropriation for various reasons that are not apparent at this time. Mr. Kratz asked an opinion from the Court which would govern the State Treasurer and the Superintendent of Public Instruction in paying all the school districts of the State on the $5,500,000 basis. Judge Weiss said that this could not be done at this time.

Mr. Kratz then presented three more petitions for mandamuses from the school boards of Rockledge, East Greenville and Lower Pottsgrove, Montgomery county, to compel payment of the school fund on the $5,500,000 basis. He told the Court that he disliked to burden it with these suits, but if there was no other way to get the money he would ask for writs for every school district in Montgomery county.

There is not the least doubt but that every school district in the state will finally be paid on the $5,500,000 basis.

Deaths in Nearby Counties.

Clinton—Samuel Watson, at Lamar aged eighty years. During the civil war he leased the Washington iron works and operated them until 1872.

At Mill Hall, Mrs. Adam Stover, aged seventy-five years.

At Selinsgrove, Perry Ulrich, aged seventy-three years.

Mrs. James Shearer, at Cedar Springs aged forty-nine years.

Wm. Bowers, of Cedar Springs, from the effects of a tumorous growth, aged thirty-nine years.

Union—Mrs. Wesley Nerhood, at Paxtonville, aged fifty-one. At same place, Mrs. Joseph Brunnor, aged sixty-four years. She was the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom survive her. At the same place, Mrs. Michael Hackenberg, aged fifty-three years.

Blair—Francis P. Miles, of Tyrone, aged fifty-three years. He was born in Milesburg, this county, and was for many years a railroader.

P. R. R. Co. Will Issue Clerical Orders for 1901.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders will be issued for the year 1901 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 22, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

A Birthday Party.

A birthday surprise party was given at the home of Mr Noll, northwest of Centre Hall, last Wednesday evening. Mr. Noll was away from home when his friends and neighbors gathered at his house to spend the evening; he was sent for, and on his arrival was greatly surprised. The presents were a variety of useful articles, which shows how well Mr. Noll stands in his community.

Reiber—Bartges.

W. Alfred Reiber, of Colyer, and Miss Della Anna Bartges, of Centre Hall, were married Wednesday evening in Bellefonte. The groom is a son of Wm. Reiber, and is teaching school at Coburn. The bride is the only daughter of David L. Bartges and is a young lady of many accomplishments.

Call on A. C. Krape, Spring Mills, and examine his fine line of shoes.

HILL RE-ELECTED MASTER.

STATE GRANGE MET AT LOCK HAVEN.

Appropriation to State College Requested. —Other Resolutions.

The Pennsylvania State Grange met in annual session last week in Lock Haven. There was an effort made on the part of outsiders to make it appear that there would be trouble in electing a master to succeed Worthy State Master W. F. Hill. Such did not prove the case, State Master Hill was unanimously reelected.

The secretary's report shows that during the year 1800 new members were admitted to the order and five hundred were reinstated. Seven new granges were organized and six dormant granges were reorganized.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that nature study be introduced into the public schools of this State; that the next Legislature be requested to appropriate $10,000 per year for the next two years to the Pennsylvania State College to defray the expenses of continuing the preparation and distribution of leaflets on nature study; that the Legislature be urged to provide for carrying into effect the act of June 28, 1895, providing for the establishment of township high schools; that the Legislature be requested to make sufficient appropriation for the erection and maintenance at the Pennsylvania State College of a suitable building for the teaching of the different branches of agriculture, including dairying and forestry.

Congress was petitioned to amend the Constitution so that United States Senators may be elected by the direct vote of the people; to amend the inter-State commerce law so as to give the commission judicial powers in deciding discriminating rates; to defeat the ship subsidy bill; to enlarge the service of rural mail delivery, and for the passage of the Grout oleomargarine law.

The committee also protested against the unconstitutional reduction of the school appropriation made by Governor Stone, as well as against the removal of farmers from the Department of Agriculture, State and national, to make room for those of other pursuits who are not in sympathy and not familiar with farmer's interests. These departments were instituted by farmers for the benefit and protection of farmers, and in all fairness should be administered by farmers.

The officers-elect of the grange were installed by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, assisted by Mrs. Hannah Faust, lady assistant steward.

The flag designs recommended by Pomona Grange, No. 13, were adopted.

A few days prior to the sessions of the State Grange, Representative W. T. Creasy and Past Master Hon. L. Rhone went to Harrisburg and made an examination of the tax records in the Auditor General's office. In speaking of the result of this investigation, Mr. Creasy said:

"It was somewhat of a surprise and a hindrance to the committee to find that the auditor general's report for the year 1899 is not yet published. We found in the matter of taxation on real estate that there was collected through county and local authorities for the year 1800, the sum of $55,808,585.32, being an increase over the previous year of $5,462,714 51. Of this sum, after deducting the licenses, personal property tax and such other taxes as are collected by the counties and paid over to the state and to the various municipal governments, the amount of taxes paid by real estate for local and county purposes was $43,360,416 25 on the real estate of the commonwealth valued at $2,728,163,336. This is equal to an average rate of sixteen mills on the dollar.

"We find that the state collected from corporate property for the same year, $7,823,010.48 on property valued at $3,000,000,000, or less than three mills. We hear so much said by politicians that the state is paying to the counties large amounts, while the reports show that the counties collect for and pay to the state over $6,000,000 annually."

Verdict for the Defendant.

The trial of the suit between the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., as plaintiff, and the Beaver Lumber Co., as defendants, went to the jury Monday evening. This trial involved the title to some land in the Karthaus region. The case had been going on for the past two weeks and was tried by Judge Martin Bell, of Blair county. Orvis, Bower & Orvis represented the plaintiffs and ex-Judge A. O. Furst and W. E. Gray the defendants. It took Judge Bell two hours and a half to deliver his charge to the jury. The jury went out Monday evening at 8 o'clock and returned a verdict Tuesday morning in favor of the defendants.

The Centre Reporter one dollar.

DEATHS THROUGHOUT CENTRE.

Brief Sketches of Departed Friends, Who They Were and Where They Died.

ABRAHAM ULRICH.

At 2.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Abraham Ulrich died at the home of his son, A. H. Ulrich, at Altoona, of diseases incident to old age. The deceased was a resident of Centre county, but had made his home with his son for some time past. Mr. Ulrich was born in Lancaster county May 3, 1823, but had resided in Centre county the past forty years, being a farmer by occupation. He was married three times, his third wife being Sarah Bechtel, to whom he was married in 1867. The following children survive: Mrs. Sarah Garrison, of Iola, Kan.; Mrs. Matilda Wingerd and Mrs. Jane Rote, of Coburn, Centre county, and A. H. Ulrich, of Altoona. Funeral services were conducted at the home of his son Monday evening, by Rev. Lewis Robb, and the remains were taken to Aaronsburg Tuesday, where interment was made.

Marriage Licenses.

Geo. W. F. Lane, Sandyridge, and Essie Merrel, Philipsburg.

Wilmer B. Grove, Spring Mills and Emma J. Hockman, Mingoville.

Chas. Zimmerman, Tyrone, and Arminta Johnson, Milesburg.

John A. Wolf, State College and Emma Wilson, Bellefonte.

John Kioski, Clarence and Nora Veidorfer, Moshannon.

Joseph R. Burley, Altoona and Nora Alverta Solt, Bellefonte.

Charles Strouse and Lizzie E. Corl, State College.

Samuel Harshberger, Baileyville, and Carrie Henry, Penna. Furnace.

W. Alfred Reiber, Colyer and Della Anna Bartges, Centre Hall.

John I. Bartley, Bellefonte and Mrs. Annie Grassmire, Houserville.

John T. Buckwalter, Lancaster, and Sarah Alice McWilliams, Fairbrook.

John A. Horn, and Bertha Blacker, Philipsburg.

Robert Cunningham and Cora Fleck, Philipsburg.

Eber J. Walizer, and Grace B. Butler, Howard.

THE NEW YORK WORLD and THE CENTRE REPORTER { One Year, $1.65.

The New York World, thrice a week editions, and The Centre Reporter, can be had one year for $1.65, cash in advance.

Old subscribers to the Reporter who have paid a year's subscription to the present management of this paper can secure the World one year for sixty-five (65) cents. That puts all paid up subscribers to the Reporter on an equal footing. The regular price of the World is $1.00 cash in advance. The regular price of the Centre Reporter is $1.00 cash in advance. The two can be had for $1.65.

Attempted Kidnapping.

Wednesday morning of last week, a six-year-old son of H. C. Tubal, of near Adamsburg, was kidnapped early by two men, whose motive is a mystery. They coaxed him to go with them, promising him a gift. An hour passed, and Mrs. Tubal missed the child and began a search. Mr. Tubal, being told that two men had his son, armed himself and started in pursuit. After a long chase he saw the men running through the woods. The boy was in the arms of one of them. When Mr. Tubal drew up to fire the man dropped his burden and dodged in among the hills. Both men escaped; the boy was unhurt.

$149 62 FOR TURKEYS.

John H. Bair's Great Success in Raising "Christmas Dinners"

John H. Bair, of near Tusseyville, sold to John Kline, of Allentown, 1618 pounds of live turkeys, netting him $149 62. Mr. Bair has had marked success in turkey raising this season. He started with a brood of 227, and succeeded in bringing to maturity 138. Of this number fifteen turkeys were disposed of before the sale of 109 was made to Mr. Kline, leaving fourteen birds to begin business with next spring.

Week of Prayer.

The pastors of Centre Hall had a meeting this week and resolved to observe the Week of Prayer, January 6 to 12, 1901, by union services in the various churches. Other towns have for years observed this week by such services with much enthusiasm and profit. Doubtless the citizens of this community will enter heartily into these services contemplated by the ministers.

Sold 100 Pigeons.

N. W. Cronmiller, of Aaronsburg, recently sold fifty pairs of pigeons to Charles H. Wolf, who shipped them to market together with a car load of poultry composed of turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Fine December weather.

Supplement No. 5 is enclosed with this issue of the Reporter.

The borough schools will be closed until Wednesday morning, December 26th.

The Senate has agreed to vote on the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty and its amendments today, Thursday.

Elmer Ishler, one mile west of Boalsburg, lost two very valuable cows. The disease was termed hay fever by local authorities.

Water was put into the Lutheran parsonage and the new house of Alfred Durst, Samuel Rowe doing the plumbing.

The Democratic Watchman last week came out in holiday attire. The Watchman is strictly up-to-date in every particular.

The corner stone of the new Lutheran church at Lewistown was laid last Sunday. Further work will be abandoned until spring.

Hugh Glenn and son, Harry, fell from a scaffolding at the house of Enos Bartholomew, at Mill Hall, and received severe injuries.

A mule on the McNitt farm west of town, got loose in the stable the other night and before morning had one of its mates kicked to death.

The deal between W. H. Runkle, Jr., and James W. Runkle, of Middleburg, for the Centre Hall hotel property has come to naught.

George Royer, of this place, will make public sale of his farm stock and implements on his farm near Penn's Cave, during the beginning of January.

Prof. L. F. Lybarger, of Philadelphia, one of the institute instructors, will give a lecture in Millheim Friday evening. Subject: "How to be Happy."

Presiding Elder, Rev. S. P. Remer will preach at Linden Hall Saturday evening of this week; also on Sunday morning following, and at Lemont in the evening.

A fire of unknown origin at Belleville, Mifflin county, destroyed the foundry and machine shops and implement store of Hartzler & Zook. The loss is $10,000.

State Game Warden Kolbfuss has begun action against William Russ, of Harrisburg, charged with buying 288 quail in violation of the law. If convicted the fines will amount to $7200.

The Centre Reporter one year, $1.00, cash. The New York World, (thrice a week edition) $1.00. The two papers, one year, $ 1.65. The World to all paid up subscribers 65 cents a year in advance.

The Pittsburg Sunday Post is positively up-to-date in every respect. The beautiful colortypes now running in the Sunday editions are unquestionably the handsomest pictures ever offered by any paper.

Frank Lee, of near Bellefonte, was in town Wednesday with two good horses for sale. Mr. Lee is congratulating himself upon having about thirty-five tons of hay in his barn to sell between this and spring.

C. S. Whitman, postmaster at Loganton, Clinton county, was removed from office, and Albert D. Kerstetter named to fill the place. No charges were made against Whitman, but he evidently got into some local political mixup.

Nothing adds more luster to a man's dress than well laundered linen. Pure, spotless linen will counteract many other defects. The finest clothing will not atone for unkempt linen. Wm. McC. Wolf will have it properly laundered for you.

Wm. Tarbert, chief manager of the Howard Creamery business at Coburn, 'phones that business in the creamery line is improving. Farmers are beginning to feed grain and housing their cattle, all of which has a desirable effect on the milk pail and Wilson checks.

On Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th inst., will give to every customer at my store, a treat, and on Christmas day between the hours of ten and eleven a. m. will give to all children under twelve years of age, coming to my store, something for their sweet tooth. Bring the babies.—G. O. BENNER.

Samuel Shannon Post, No. 282, G. A. R., will install their newly elected officers at the regular meeting to be held Saturday, January 5th, after which a basket dinner will be served in their hall in the foundry building, over Irvin's hardware store. An invitation is extended to all veterans who are not members of the Grand Army, and their wives and daughters, to meet with the Post members around the dinner table. Come, and don't forget the basket.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE SUBJECTS.

Becoming to Some Faces—Lace Is Popular—Detail of a Smart Dress—Woman Swims English Channel—Femininity at the Polls—Etc., Etc.

BECOMING TO SOME FACES.

Some of the wide brimmed hats are faced with soft breasts, wings and fur, and the effect is very becoming to some faces.

LACE IS POPULAR.

Lace is worn more than ever. Most blouses and all light material bodices are made with lace yokes and are elaborately trimmed with lace. Lace boas made of an immensely full and long ruching are extremely pretty and wear longer than chiffon, which, as the French say, lasts only a rayon de soleil.

THE DETAIL OF A SMART DRESS.

A goodly part of the expense of a new frock depends upon the "detail:" the entredeux of lace or embroidery, and the shirring of chiffon wonderfully enchanced with gold thread glittering in and out. A great deal of such trimming goes to the make-up of a successful toilet. Our chemisettes, undersleeves, guimps, belts, neckbands and elbow cuffs, to say nothing of the dainty wristband, all of these demand time and thought in preparation and achievement. The expense of the "detail" is often amazing, considered in proportion to the first outlay of a dress.

WOMAN SWIMS ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The Countess Von Isacescu, an Austrian noblewoman, recently accomplished what no man living has done; she swan across the English Channel. She swims for pleasure only, not being a professional. For a month prior to making the effort she lived on a strict diet, especially avoiding all alcoholic stimulants. On the way across the Channel she was accompanied by a tug, which kept close at hand to pick her up in case of danger. At intervals of two hours she took some beef tea or other refreshment, while still in the water, but received no support from the boat. The distance across the Channel from Dover to Calais is 21 miles, but the very swift tide and choppy sea make the swim doubly difficult. The only other person who ever successfully made the trip was Captain Webb, who is now dead—though it has been repeatedly tried.

FEMININITY AT THE POLLS.

From the most exclusive neighborhoods of Capitol Hill, in Denver, Col., to the realm of vice near the river, the women turned out in swarms to vote. The polls opened at 7 o'clock, at which time the laboring men could stop and hastily cast their ballots before reporting at those shops which remained open. But the women were strictly on deck, too. They wore their silks and diamonds, and many were driven by pompous coachmen. Maybe they believed the influence of aristocracy would sway the sentiment of the poorer class. Others were brought in carriages hired by campaign managers, for there were no less than eight hundred vehicles of all descriptions in special commission.

The principal thing was "to get the women out." It was done. Within five hours, in many precincts, more voters exercised their franchise than were on the registration rolls of two years before. Even one vote was precious in the hotly waged contest.—Leslie's Weekly.

FASHIONS FOR BABIES.

Fashions for very small babies do not vary much from year to year, although at present there is a noticeable change in that more color is used, and a greater choice of material is permitted. The long cloaks are made of most expensive materials when cost does not have to be considered. But almost equally attractive are the same models made in cloth, cashmere, bengaline, and the more expensive silks. Narrow bands of fur are used to trim the cloaks, as is also lace. Both are used, but at present there is nothing like ermine, from a fashionable point of view. A pale blue or pale pink bengaline cloak is trimmed with ermine is an exceedingly pretty garment, but a pale pink cashmere with narrow bands of beaver, costing about half as much, is not to be despised. The frocks that babies wear are not quite as long as they were, but otherwise are made on much the same plan, with the tucked yokes and narrow lace insertion, and with skirts finished with rows of tucks and a lace or embroidered lawn ruffle. There are a great number of frocks made, however, that are only finished with hemstitching and tucks, and without the ruffle, and that are considered just as satisfactory, if not more so.—Harper's Bazar.

FASTIDIOUS TURKISH LADIES.

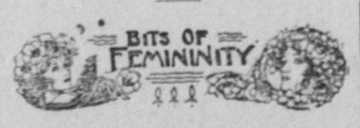
Our Constantinople correspondent writes: It is not generally known that there exists among Turkish ladies of high class a kind of caste feeling similar to that prevailing among Hindoos. It takes the form of a fear of contamination from the outer world and is only observed, as far as I know, by those who cannot afford to keep servants in sufficient numbers. Before meals ladies always wash their hands at a tap from which the water runs into a marble basin. They will turn on the tap when they are just going to wash, but when they have finished they let the water run until somebody shuts it off, as to do it themselves would make them unclean. They cannot open or shut a door, as the handle would be unclean, so a slave is generally kept handy for the purpose.

One of these fastidious ladies was talking to a small niece the other day who had just received a present of a beautiful doll from Paris. The child presently laid the doll on the lady's lap, who was horrified, and ordered the child to take it away. As the little girl would not move it, and no servant was near, and the lady would be defiled by touching a doll that was brought from abroad, the only thing she could think of was to jump up and let the doll fall, which broke it to pieces. The same lady will not open a letter coming by post, but a servant opens it and holds it near her for her to read. If her handkerchief falls to the ground it is immediately destroyed or given away, so that she should not use it again. This curious state of exclusiveness or fanaticism exists, I am told, in many of the large harems; among men it is not practised.—London Daily Telegraph.

HOW TO BECOME A LADY.

The latest addition to the city's educational institutions is a school where young women can learn to walk, stand, sit, and loll elegantly. It is conducted by a bright woman, who undoubtedly has a clear understanding of human nature. Besides classes for maidens there are special classes for grown women. The rates are equal to those of a college, and the instruction is said to be thorough and wearisome. Most of the pupils are people who have come from the country or suburbs to the city, although a few belong to the class that started life in the tenements, and by successful enterprise or economy have risen to the brown-stone districts. Many of the older scholars desire to be instructed in positions which they have seen upon the stage or else in books, and no matter how unnatural or painful it may be, if they think it is up to date they are bound to master it.

The curriculum is quite long. It includes callisthenics, special exercises, dancing and conversation. Every possible occurrence in a drawing-room, a dining-room, or a boudoir is imitated and rehearsed ad infinitum. Especial attention is paid to the hands and the feet, these being, according to the teacher, the most treacherous members of the feminine outfit. Even after a scholar has learned to stand and sit correctly, she will assume poses with her upper or lower extremities which indicate rusticity or vulgarity.—New York Commercial Advertiser.



Oxford gray raglans for women.

Striking new shades of blue in Ascot ties.

Stripes prominent in everything in the dress world.

Blackthorn handles the latest idea for men's umbrellas.

Beautiful silk stockings, with lace-embroidered insteps.

The automobile coat, both three-quarter and full length, the coat of the season.

Gray mocha gloves, by far the most popular and most stylish for general street wear.

Linen handkerchiefs in the different Scotch plaids specially designed for the fair golf player.

The beaded, knitted silk purse fever taking a fresh phase in the new case for visiting cards.

Rainy-day petticoats to be worn with rainy-day skirts, with a stitched hem, the same as the outside skirt.

White and cream-colored cloth or flannel shirt-waists adorned with brass buttons and gilt braid the acme of style.

Medallion-shaped pieces of white satin covered with black silk lace effectively trimming a dark blue broadcloth gown.

Small military fringes of gilt and gilt pendants or "spikes" much used to finish the ends of velvet neck ribbons and the fob ends of belts.

A decided novelty in trimming effects is the late one of polished metal rings, through which a gold cord or narrow black velvet ribbon is run, after the fashion of the inserting so much used this summer.

Plain black velvet and white satin slippers among the latest showings of evening and house shoes. They have the usual high instep flap, huge buckle adorned. The white ones are embroidered both toe and flap in gold, with the buckle of paste and gold.

The "gorge" is the unattractive name given a quite pretty throat fixing, consisting of a band of mock pearls, crystal, or any tiny, tinted stone, fastened together with fine meshes of woven gilt. This is tied around loosely by means of a narrow ribbon over a plain black satin stock.

Almost Perpetual Motion.

A new electric motor for automobiles has been devised which restores energy to the storage battery when the vehicle is running down hill.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Hardy Oranges—To Secure Ice in Winter To Prevent Posts From Rotting—Labor Saving in Farming—Farmers Should Take Rest—Etc., Etc.

HARDY ORANGES.

The department of agriculture is trying to produce an orange which will endure frost, by crossing our native orange with the hardy trifoliate orange of Japan. They do not expect success at the first trial, and may get a bitter or heavily seeded fruit, but from even such fruit it may be possible to produce better and still retain the hardiness. It is well worth the trial.

TO SECURE ICE IN WINTER.

A novel way of securing ice in winter is practiced by a New Jersey farmer. He had several vessels made of sheet iron, one foot cube. He fills the vessels with water and permits it to freeze. On moderately cold days he freezes a few inches of water at a time, adding more until the vessel is full of ice. The vessels are set in hot water for a moment or more and the cube of ice falls out when the vessel is turned upside down. The ice is packed in a small ice house, the blocks close together, and covered with sawdust.

TO PREVENT POSTS FROM ROTTING.

A cheap and effectual method of preventing the rotting of fence posts is said to be practiced by French farmers. The posts are piled in a tank and the whole thickly covered with quick lime, which is gradually slacked with water. Another plan used in this country is to char the post to the depth of half an inch and then dip in coal tar, but the coal tar should be so used as to extend above the surface of the ground when the post is in place. While this may not prevent decay, yet it will prolong the period of durability of the post.

LABOR SAVING IN FARMING.

It is stated by the experts of the Department of Agriculture that 70 years ago, or in 1830, it cost a little more than three hours' work to produce and harvest a bushel of wheat. At the price then, of six cents an hour, the labor expense was 18 cents a bushel. Now a bushel of wheat is produced and harvested for each ten minutes spent on it, as an average, and while wages and cost of the use of machinery are estimated at 20 cents an hour, the cost per bushel is but 3 1-3 cents. They claim that the seven principal crops of the United States were grown and harvested in 1899 at a cost lessened by the methods and machinery that have come into use since 1850, by $681,500,000. That is quite a saving as compared with the old methods. In fact, under the old methods and without the machinery that has come into use within the last half century the whole people of the United States could not produce and handle the crops of the present year if all were engaged in agriculture.

FARMERS SHOULD TAKE REST.

In the long run farmers would accomplish more work, make a gain in every way and live longer if they would take more rest. Many farmers have the idea that in order to accomplish a day's work it is necessary to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, and work as long as it is possible to see. This method is wearing on man and beast, and experience has shown that no more is accomplished than in two-thirds that time when the body is well rested.

There are harvest seasons when it is necessary to put in long hours in order to save crops from possible rains, but in the long run farmers would accomplish more and feel better if they limited their field work to nine or ten hours per day, instead of sixteen hours, as some try to make it.

With modern farm machinery twice as much work can be done in a day as could have been done 20 years ago, yet many are not satisfied and count a day's labor the space between daylight and dark.

It is this everlasting grind and drudgery that is driving many country boys to the city. Good management will accomplish more than long hours of work without system or method.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

DEVELOPING THE DAIRY CALF.

The calf destined for the dairy should never be fed a ration which will make it put on fat. If the flesh-growing habit is acquired by the young growing animal, it is retained afterward and the animal is injured for dairy purposes. F. W. Hodson, former superintendent of the Ontario Farmers' Institutes, recommends to remove the calf from its dam as soon as dropped and to put in a separate pen, where it must be thoroughly rubbed dry with a cloth. Some prefer to let the cow clean the calf, but he considers it doubtful if any good is served thereby, and in the case of a heifer with her first calf, the longer the calf is left with her the more troublesome she is likely to be, especially as regards holding up her milk.

Teaching the calf to drink is not a troublesome process when it is removed early from the dam. Always give the calf the colostrum, or first milk, and let it have the dam's milk for a week. Feed frequently and in small quantities, never more than two quarts per feed. Feed the milk at a temperature of from 90 to 98 degrees. At the end of the week, begin to substitute skim-milk. There is no better substitute for the butter fat removed in skimming the milk than flaxseed or linseed meal. Take a quart of flaxseed, soak for five or six hours in six or eight quarts of water and boil for an hour. Give half a teacupful of this jelly at each feed and increase as the calf grows.

An English dairy farmer gives the following as his method of feeding calves: He makes a porridge of four quarts of corn meal, two quarts of ground buckwheat, four quarts of wheat bran and two handfuls of linseed meal. Each calf receives a heaping tablespoonful for each meal, which is made into a porridge with water and added to one quart of sweet milk, in which a pinch of salt is put. The grain is gradually increased each week. As regards this ration, it may be said that skim-milk could well be substituted as more economical than new milk, and also that the feeding of corn meal and ground buckwheat would have a tendency to induce flesh-forming habits in the animal.—American Agriculturist.

POOR ROUGHAGE AND STOCK.

Hay may be superior and still answer for stock, except milch cows. It is practically impossible to have all our hay of the best grade, even under the most favorable circumstances, unless our acreage of hay is very small. If we begin to cut grass just when it is in the best condition, that which is last cut will have reached its prime and be quite woody. If we begin cutting so as to have the last cutting at its best stage of development, the grass that we first cut cannot be in that condition. So we will have some inferior hay to feed to our stock, but hay that is inferior from these causes will answer the purposes of forage. But if hay is musty, the best use it can be put to is that of littering the stalls. It is a mistake to feed an animal upon anything that is not sound and sweet.

The desirable results of feeding can be secured only in an unsatisfactory degree in feeding such feed or forage, and there is always imminent danger to the health of the animal. If farmers would only exercise more care in saving their corn fodder they would always have a good forage. The corn crop offers every farmer who grows it an opportunity to provide his stock with a roughage that need not be mouldy but always sweet. He can ensilage it, and if a rain comes during the operation, it will do no harm. If he cuts up his corn after it has ripened, or sufficiently so to answer all purposes, he is still independent as to rain, for rain—if it comes during the harvest—will not greatly harm the crop, whether it is standing or shocked. As a fodder crop, taking all things into consideration, corn will equal any other forage crop that is produced on the farm. Our ability to save it in good condition is greatly in its favor. Clover is often ruined by unfavorable weather, and so is every other hay crop.

In a comparatively small way I have practiced putting corn fodder under cover, and am fully prepared to say that it pays. When I first tried it, I had an open shed thirty-five feet long and twenty feet wide. The results were so satisfactory that I have added to the shed until it is over 100 feet long. It is constructed as cheaply as possible, and the new portions are covered with straw. Standing in shocks, some of the fodder is injured. Shredding enables one to put a large amount of corn fodder away in a more limited space than whole stalks would occupy. —C. B. Speddin, in Agricultural Epitomist.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

When shipping poultry don't pack until all the animal heat has escaped.

Wrapping the cheese with a cloth wet with cider vinegar will prevent its moulding.

The up to date farmer spends all his spare moments reading good agricultural matter.

System counts for a good deal in the management of the poultry as well as other stock.

Farmers can save a good deal of time and money by having things convenient and handy.

If there are any holes or cracks in your silo fill them up with Portland cement and have it quite thin.

There never was a farmer who knew too much in regard to handling and saving the corn fodder crop.

It is said that if peach trees are planted four inches deeper than they were in the nursery that the bugs and borers will not bother them so much.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one. Have you any non-paying trees that are taking up the space that could be occupied by a profitable one?

It is said that if a cow is fed on turnips, within 24 hours her milk will taste of turnips; and if butter be churned from the cream the butter will taste also.

A point in favor of the silo is that a larger amount of good healthy cattle food can be preserved in the silo at less expense and in better condition than by any other method of keeping foods that we know of at present.

When we know that clover has the ability to gather nitrogen from the atmosphere, and phosphoric acid and potash from the subsoil, and store these up in its roots for the benefit of future crops, it becomes evident that clover is such an all-important crop in our system of farm operation that it may well be called "the farmer's friend."—New York Weekly Witness.

The Chinese soldier receives the smallest wages on earth.

Chicago restaurant keepers are accused of serving filly of horse for fillet of beef.

A vicomte who married an American girl dropped his title on the eve of the wedding. It is strange to find a man getting rid of his assets in this fashion.

The Salisbury Government has already spent over $500,000,000 in fighting the Boers, and its current military and naval budget is the largest in British history.

Andorra, the little republic in the Pyrenees, has marked the end of the 19th century by opening for the first time public schools for girls. The French government contributes $200 to their support.

A Colorado report is to the effect that there have been 73 murders committed in Denver and vicinity since the repeal of the state capital punishment law. Of the murderers, but nine have received sentences of life imprisonment.

The deepest mining shaft in the world will be the No. 5, at the Tamarack, at Houghton, Mich. This shaft was begun in August, 1895, and will be bottomed some time in January, 1901. When complete it will be a full mile in depth.

Emperor William of Germany has escaped one of the "risks of his trade." A woman threw a cleaver at him, which, missing him, struck the carriage. She was arrested, and adjudged insane. But her insanity ran in the direction of the manias of those who are not insane.

The Shah of Persia is said to have been the best customer the paste jewelry manufacturers of Paris have had in a long series of years. He bought a large quantity of genuine gems for the princesses—his daughters—and their mothers, but the imitations were considered good enough for the lesser lights in his harem.

The newest international exposition scheme is being worked up in Birmingham, Ala. It is proposed to hold in that city, between now and 1905, an immense "metallic" exposition. It is proposed to give especial attention to metals and minerals and their manufactures, though, of course, other features would be embodied.

A peculiar law case comes from Newport News, Va. A man was charged with forging a bank check. The case was clear, but the man was released by the court, it being shown that there was no internal revenue stamp on the check and, therefore, under a strict construction of the law, the alleged check was not legally a check and could not be admitted in evidence.

In the last year or two a number of American horses and jockeys have been carrying off the palm at the big English races. Lately there have been many complaints among English turfmen that English racing is becoming too Americanized, and rules have now been adopted that will shut out American turfmen. In recognition of this anti-American feeling, the Prince of Wales has discharged an American jockey whom he had engaged.

The moving sidewalk, which proved such a successful and attractive feature of the Paris Exposition, had a disastrous effect on the business of the storekeepers in the immediate vicinity—at least, so they say—besides upsetting their nervous systems by its constant rumbling. So the "Trottoir Roulant" will be taken into court and its proprietors made to show cause why they should not reimburse the worthy merchants for the injuries they claim to have sustained.

The penny-in-the-slot system of distributing gas through the poorer districts of London has proved so successful that attempts are now being made to supply electric light in the same way. The vestry of Battersea has erected a large generator station and laid the necessary cables. The fixtures are installed in each house free of cost to the customer, who simply pays for the amount of electricity he consumes. The profit derived from this method of distribution is said to be sufficient to enable the authorities to recoup themselves for the initial cost of the installation of fittings in the houses.

Believing that the judges who award prizes at animal shows look wiser than they are, a New York practical joker named Hughes entered at a Madison Square Garden cat show, a few years ago, a cat which he had caught in an alley. The entry card gave the feline a remarkable pedigree and a value of $3,000. The animal won a first prize. The same joker recently scored another victory at the great horse show in New York City. His "Puldeka Orphan" did not win a prize, but the judges found her qualified to compete with the costly thoroughbreds. Nobody seemed to have discovered that her name, if pronounced slowly, sounds like "pulled a car often." Even the entry, "by Metropolitan, dam Electricity," did not open the eyes of the judges. The mare was a broken-down car horse, for which Hughes had paid $11.50. She had been brushed up and trimmed for the horse show, and her stall was lined with velvet and decorated with costly flowers.

BIGGEST SALVAGE ON RECORD.

The Story of the St. Paul Aground With $1,250,000 of Gold.

When the big American line steamship St. Paul ran aground in a dense fog on the Jersey beach near the lower end of Long Branch, before daylight on January 25, 1896, Captain Clark, Lloyd's agent in New York, got word of it at 4 o'clock in the morning. He cabled instantly to London, and Lloyds was in possession of the news at 8.30 A. M. The St. Paul had been indulging in a spurt of speed with the swift Cunarder Campania, which in moderate weather is nearly a knot faster than the American ship; she got far out of her course, missing the Fire Island light, and drove up on the sands of the Jersey coast. She was held in the embrace of the shelving beach for ten days. The Campania was also reported to have touched bottom by an observant life saver patrolling the beach. Her commander and her agents declared that this was not so, but she undoubtedly came within view of folks along the shore. In the cargo of the St. Paul were one and a quarter millions in gold consigned to a firm in New York. Arrangements were made with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to have the stranded liner hauled off. She and her cargo, including the gold, were heavily insured. After it was found that it was going to be very difficult to float the big ship, the consignees of the gold, who needed it in their business, appealed to Captain Clark as Lloyd's agent to have it landed. It remained aboard the vessel three days; the fact of it being there rendered the underwriters liable for a heavier tax in the event of the vessel being floated. Naturally, the American line did not make any strenuous efforts to have the bullion discharged, and just as naturally Lloyd's were anxious to get it off as quickly as possible; for in the event of a storm arising and causing the destruction of the ship, the gold would have added so much more to the loss of the underwriters. Captain Clark chartered a steamer and offered to take charge of the gold and land it. Thereupon the captain obtained a promise that the gold would be landed immediately. Thus the underwriters were relieved of the further risk and expense of floating the stranded ship. The gold was transferred to the lighter Haggerty down a sagging shute suggestive stretch of canvas in bags, kegs and boxes. Twelve men armed with revolvers guarded the treasure as it was transferred from a pier to a truck and taken to a vault in Wall street. The award of $166,000 for salvage service in the case of the St. Paul was the largest ever obtained in an Admiralty Court. The St. Paul was aground ten days. It was said that she had not a plate bent or a rivet started.—S. A. Ward in Ainslee's.

Some Old-Time Laws.

One hundred years ago pocket-picking was a capital offence, where anything worth more than a shilling was taken, for which the offender could be sentenced to death in this country. There were over 200 offences at that time for which death sentences could be passed. Sir Samuel Romilly, who devoted himself by pamphlet and Parliamentary agitation to the amelioration of the criminal law, succeeded after great difficulty in getting pocket-picking removed from the list. Very little more than 100 years ago a seaman was hanged for complaining of the quality of the provisions. Seventy men on board the Namen, in Portsmouth harbor, set out for London to lay their complaint as to the provisions before the Lords of the Admiralty. Fifteen of them procured an audience, but were ordered to be put in irons and carried back to Portsmouth to be tried by court-martial for mutiny. They were all sentenced to death, and one was actually hanged, the sentences on the other fourteen being remitted. In the sixteenth century death sentences could be passed for malicious tearing or defacing the garments of any person, breaking a bank of a fish pond, or cutting down a tree in an orchard.—Tit-Bits.

A New Barometer.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, A. S. Davis, of Leeds, showed a most interesting barometer. A glass tube ten inches long and an inch in diameter ends in a bulb below and reaches above into a mercury basin. The mercury flows down the tube, compressing the air. When not in use the barometer, with its stand, is kept upside down. It is inverted for use, and a reading quickly taken when the column has come to a standstill. When the ordinary barometer rises this one falls. The tube is water-jacketed, and a calcium chloride tube is inserted to dry the small quantity of air sucked in. The readings are said to be very accurate, though the range of each instrument is small.—Scientific American.

Curio Hunters Invade Rural England.

Nowadays there is scarcely a cottage too remote to be visited by the furniture collectors. Most districts are scoured by the agents of the large furniture firms in London, and the rural folk are beginning to understand the value of their old oak chairs and grandfather clocks and their beloved china, handed down from generation to generation. On genuine old willow pattern plates and dishes there is a great run nowadays, and many a cottage dresser has been shorn of its glory in consequence. Still, some of the poor people—all honor to them—cling to their old sticks and plates and refuse to be tempted by the offers of the old-curio hunters.—London Express.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Our Nation's Needs—We Should Show More Gratitude to God For His Blessings — Our Lack of Appreciation of the Lord's Bounty.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage preaches a discourse of Christian patriotism, and shows the resources of our country, and predicts the time when all the world will have the same blessings. His two texts are, Revelations xxi, 13, "On the south three gates;" Psalm cxlvii, 20, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

Among the greatest needs of our country is more gratitude to God for the unparelleled prosperity bestowed upon us. One of my texts calls us to international comparison. What nation on all the planet has of late had such enlargement of commercial opportunity as is now opening before this nation? Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands brought into close contact with us, and through steamship subsidy and Nicaragua canal, which will surely be afforded by Congress, all the republics of South America will be brought into most active trade with the United States. "On the south three gates." While our next-door neighbors, the southern republics and neighboring colonies, imported from European countries 3000 miles away $675,000,000 worth of goods in a year, only $126,000,000 worth went from the United States—$126,000,000 out of $675,000,000, only one-fifth of the trade ours, European nations taking the four fingers and leaving us the poor thumb. Now all this is to be changed. There is nothing but a comparative ferry between the islands which have recently come under our protection, and only a ferry between us and Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venesuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Brazil, while there are raging seas and long voyages between them and Europe. By the mandate of the United States all that will be changed through new facilities of transportation. The Hispano-American congress, just closed at Madrid, will fail in its attempt to divert all the trade of South America from us to Europe.

In anticination of what is sure to come I nail on the front door of this nation an advertisement:

Wanted—One hundred thousand men to build railroads through South America and the islands of the sea under our protection.

Wanted—A thousand telegraph operators.

Wanted—One hundred million dollars worth of dry goods from the great cities of the United States.

Wanted—All the clocks you can make at New Haven, and all the brains you can spare from Boston, and all the bells you can mold at Troy, and all the McCormick reapers you fashion at Chicago, and all the hams you can turn out at Cincinnati, and all the railroad iron you can send from Pittsburg, and all the statesmen that you can spare from Washington.

Wanted—Right away, wanted by new and swifter steamers, wanted by rail train, lawyers to plead our causes.

Wanted—Doctors to cure our sick.

Wanted—Ministers to evangelize our population.

Wanted—Professors to establish our universities.

"On the three south gates!" Yea, a thousand gates! South America and all the islands of the sea approximate are rightfully our commercial domain, and the Congress of the United States will see to it that we get what belongs to us.

And then tides of travel will be somewhat diverted from Europe to our islands at the south and to the land of the Aztecs. Much of the $125,000,000 yearly expended by Americans in Europe will be expended in southern exploration, in looking at some of the ruins of the forty-seven cities which Stephens found only a little way apart, and in walking through the great doorways and over the miracles of mosaic and along by the monumental glories of another civilization, and ancient America will with cold lips of stone kiss the warm lips of modern America, and to have seen the Andes and Popocatepetl will be deemed as important as to have seen the Alpine and Balkan ranges. And there will be fewer people spoiled by foreign travel and in our midst less of the poor and nauseating imitation of the French shrug and the intentional hesitancy of a brainless foreign swell. The fact is that many are made vain by European travel, and, though sensible when they embarked, they return with a collar and a cravat and a shoe and a coat and a pronunciation and a contempt for American institutions and the bend of the elbow that make one believe in evolution backward from man to ape. Of the many thousands who now cross the sea annually thousands will on pleasure and business visit southern lands, and so tourists and merchants and scientists and capitalists will all help in this national development. "On the south three gates." And what other nation has such openings for commercial enlargement as ours?

Again, in this international comparison notice the happy condition of our country as compared with most countries. Russia under the shadow of the dreadful illness of her great and good emperor, who now more than any man in all the world represents "peace on earth, good will, to men," and whose empress, near the most solemn hour that ever comes to a woman's soul, is anxious for him to whom she has given hand and heart, not for political reasons, but through old-fashioned love such as blesses our humbler dwellings; India, under the agonies of a famine which though somewhat lifted has filled hundreds of thousands of graves and thrown millions into orphanage; Austria only waiting for her genial Francis Joseph to die so as to let Hungary rise in rebellion and make the palace of Vienna quake with insurrection; Spain in Carlist revolution and pauperized as seldom any nation has been pauperized; Italy under the horrors of her king's assassination; China shuddering with a fear of dismemberment, her capital in possession of foreign nations. After a review of the conditions in other lands can you find a more appropriate utterance in regard to our country than the exclamation of the text, "He hath not dealt so with any nation?"

Compare the autumnal report of harvests in America this year and the harvests abroad. Last summer I crossed the continent of Europe twice, and I saw no such harvests as are spoken of in this statement. Hear it, all you men and women who want everybody to have enough to eat and wear. I have to tell you that the corn crop of our country this year is one of the four largest crops on record, 2,105,000,000 bushels. The cotton crop, though smaller than at some times, will on that account bring bigger prices, and so cotton planters of the South are prosperous. The wheat fields have provided bread enough and to spare. The potato crop one of the five largest crops on record, 211,000,000 bushels. Twenty-two million two hundred thousand swine slain, and yet so many hogs left?

But now I give you the comparative exports and imports, which tell the story of national prosperity as nothing else can. Excess of exports over imports, $544,400,000. Now, let all pessimists hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth, while all grateful souls fill the churches with doxology. Notice also that while other countries are at their wits' ends as to their finances this nation has money to lend. "Germany, we are glad to see you in Wall street. If you must borrow money we have it all ready. How much will you have? Russia, we also welcome you into our money markets. Give us good collateral. Meanwhile, Denmark, will you please accept our offer of $3,000,000 for the island of St. Thomas?" My hearers, there is no nation on earth with such healthy condition of finances. We wickedly waste an awful amount of money in this country, but some one has said it is easier to manage a surplus than a deficit.

Besides all this, not a disturbance from St. Lawrence River to Key West or from Highlands of New Jersey to Golden Horn of the Pacific. Sectional controversies ended. The North and South brought into complete accord by the Spanish war, which put the Lees and the Grants on the same side, Vermonters and Georgians in the same brigade. And since our Civil War we are all mixed up. Southern men have married Northern wives, and Northern men have married Southern wives, and your children are half Mississippian and half New Englander, and to make another division between the North and the South possible you would have to do with your child as Solomon proposed with the child brought before him for judgment—divide it with the sword, giving half to the North and half to the South. No: there is nothing so hard to split as a cradle. In other lands there is compulsory marriage of royal families, some bright princess compelled to marry some disagreeable foreign dignitary in order to keep the balance of political power in Europe, the ill-matched pair fighting out on a small scale that which would have been an international contest, sometimes the husband having the balance of power and sometimes the wife.

If there is anything that stirs my admiration it is a man without any education himself sending his sons to college, and without any opportunity for luxury himself resolved that though he shall have it hard all the days of his life his children shall have a good start.

And I tell you that though some of our people may have great commercial struggles there is going to be a great opening for their sons and daughters as they come on to take their places in the world.

Continuing this international comparison I have to say to you that we have a better climate than is to be found in any other nation. We do not suffer from anything like the Scotch mists or the English fogs or the Russian ice blasts or the typhus of Southern Europe or the Asiatic cholera. Epidemics in America are exceptional, very exceptional. Plenty of wood and coal to make a roaring fire midwinter. Easy access to seabeach or mountain top when the ardors of summer come down. Michigan wheat for the bread, Long Island corn for the meal, Carolina rice for the queen of puddings, Louisiana sugar to sweeten our beverages, Georgia cotton to keep us warm, in our hand all products and all climates. Are your nerves weak? Go north. Is your throat delicate? Go south. Do you feel crowded and want more room? Go west.

I declare it, this is the best country in all the world to live in. How do I know it? I have 650,000 new reasons for saying it; 650,000 people in one year came from the other side of the Atlantic to live in America, and they came because it is the very best country to live in.

While making this international comparison let us look forward to the time which will surely come when all nations will have as great advantages as our own. As surely as the Bible is true the whole earth is to be gardenized and set free. Even the climates will change and the heats be cooled and the frigidity warmed.

Many years ago in this city I gazed upon a scene which for calamity and grandeur one seldom sees equalled. I mean the burning of the Smithsonian Institution. It was the pride of our country. In it art had gathered rarest specimens from all lands and countries.

It was one of those buildings which seize you with enchantment as you enter and all the rest of your life holds you with a charm. I happened to see the first glow of the fires which on that cold day looked out from the windows of the costly pile. I saw the angry elements roar and rave. The shout of affrighted workman and the assault of fire engines only seemed to madden the rage of the monsters that rose up to devour all that came within reach of their chain.

Up along the walls and through the doors were pushed hands that snatched down all they could reach and hurled it into the abyss of flame beneath. The windows of the tower would light up for a minute with a wild glare and then darken, as though fiends with streaming locks of fire had come out to gaze on in laughing mockery of all human attempts and then sunk again into their native darkness.

The roofs began here and there to blossom in wreaths and vines of flame. Up and down the pillars ran serpents of fire. Out from the windows great arms and fingers of flames were extended, as though destroyed spirits were begging for deliverance. The tower put on a coronet of flame and staggered and fell, the sparks flying, the firemen escaping, the terror accumulating.

Books, maps, rare correspondence, autographs of kings, costly diagrams burned to cinder or scattered for many a rood upon the wild wind to be picked up by the excited multitude. Oh, it seemed like some great funeral pile in which the wealth and glory of our land had leaped to burn with its consuming treasures. The heavens were blackened with whirlwinds of smoke, through which shot the long red shafts of calamity.

Destruction waved its fiery banner from the remaining towers, and in the thunder of falling beams and in the roaring surge of billowing fire I heard the spirits of ruin and desolation and woe clapping their hands and shouting, "Aha! aha!"

I turned and looked upon the white dome of yonder capitol, which rose through the frosty air as imposing as though all the white marble of the earth had come to resurrection and stood before us, reminding one of the great white throne of heaven. There it stood, unmoved by the terrors which that day had been kindled before it. No tremor in its majestic columns, no flush of excitement in its veins of marble. Column and capital and dome built to endure until the world itself shatters in the convulsions of the last earthquake. Oh, what a contrast between the smoking ruin on the one hand and that gorgeous white dream of architecture on the other! Well, the day speeds on when the grandest achievement of man will be consumed and the world will blaze. Down will go galleries of art and thrones of royalty and the hurricane of God's power will scatter even the ashes of consumed greatness and glory. Not one tower left, not one city unconsumed, not one scene of grandeur to relieve the desolation. Forests dismasted, seas licked up, continents sunk, hemispheres annihilated. Oh, the roar and thundering crash of that last conflagration! But from that ruin of a blazing earth we shall look up to see the temple of liberty and justice rising through the ages, white and pure and grand, unscarred and unshaken. Founded on the eternal rock and swelling into domes of infinitude and glory in which the hallelujahs of heaven have their reverberation. No flame of human hate shall blacken its walls. No thunder of infernal wrath shall rock its foundations. By the upheld torches of burning worlds we shall read it on column and architrave and throne of eternal dominion. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but truth and liberty and justice shall never pass away."

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Late News Happenings Gathered From All Sources.

GRANGERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

Protest Against the Removal of Farmers from State and Agricultural Departments--Ten Hours for Female Clerks--Merchants at Reading Informed that the Law Will Be Strictly Enforced--Other Live News.

The principal feature of the session of the State Grange at Lock Haven was the adoption of a series of resolutions having reference to the welfare of the farmer. The resolutions, in part, are as follows:

First—Our unalterable opposition to the illegal sales of oleomargarin, which we denounce as an unmitigated fraud not only upon the State and one of the leading branches of agriculture, but also upon a large class of unsuspecting consumers.

Second—That we most heartily indorse the action of the officials of the State Grange during the past year in persistently demanding the enforcement of the pure food law by the State Department of Agriculture.

Third—That we commend the efforts of the legislative committee in entering protest against the management of the Department of Agriculture, and in co-operating with other agricultural organizations for the purpose of securing a more efficient service, and, in the language of the report of said committee, "to have the law enforced and derelict officials removed."

Fourth—We heartily indorse the recommendations of the legislative committee and make them part of ours, to wit: "Favoring election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; amendments to the interstate commerce law; increasing the judicial power of that body; opposition to the ship subsidy bill now before Congress; favoring free rural mail delivery; urging the passage of the Grout oleo bill.

Fifth—That the Pennsylvania State Grange demands a just and equitable revision of the revenue bill of our State; that the burdens of taxation may be equally borne by all classes of property. We especially commend the subject to the earnest consideration of patrons, and urge our legislative committee to use all honorable means to secure such revision.

Sixth—We protest against the removal of farmers from the Department of Agriculture, State and National, to make room for those of other pursuits who are not in smypathy with us and not familiar with our wants. These departments were instituted by farmers for the benefit and protection of farmers, and in all fairness should be administered by farmers.

Notice was served on Reading merchants by Mrs. Annie E. Leisenring, Deputy Factory Inspector, that the law forbidding girls and women from working longer than ten hours a day would have to be obeyed. "The recent decision of the Supreme Court must stand," she says, "and in every store in Pennsylvania that employs women over the time allowed by law, the act of Assembly will be strictly enforced." In answer to a question as to whether this would render illegal the system of keeping the stores open in the evenings during the holiday season, she replied:

"In some cases it does, but where the girls are allowed two hours for dinner and begin late in the morning, the limit is not overreached."

Three fatal mine accidents occurred in Scranton. Thomas Hughes fell down the Brisbin shaft, a distance of over 300 feet, and was killed. Almost every bone in his body was broken. Hughes thought he was stepping on the carriage at the head of the shaft, and, instead, went plunging downward. A fall of roof killed Thomas Evans in the Leggett's Creek mine, and his laborer, Patrick McLaughlin, was, perhaps, fatally injured. A fall of roof in the Sterrick Creek mine caused the death of Anthony Greidish, a miner, and the serious injury of his laborer.

The suits brought by the heirs of John Slingluff and Henry C. Wentz at Norristown against the Philadelphia and Reading Railway for damages growing out of the Exeter wreck, in which Slingluff and Wentz were killed, were settled out of court. In the Slingluff case suit was brought for $60,000, and in the Wentz case for $50,000. The basis of settlement is not announced, but it is understood to be two-thirds of these figures in each case. All the Exeter wreck cases have now been settled except that of the heirs of Samuel Beatty.

After making deliberate preparations for death Major A. C. Reinoehl, postmaster of Lancaster, committed suicide in his law office. No motive can be ascribed for the deed except financial embarrassments, which have, of late, it is said, occasioned the dead man much worriment and annoyance. On several occasions he intimated suicide, but his remarks were not taken seriously by his friends. Major Reinoehl was born in Lebanon on November 15, 1840.

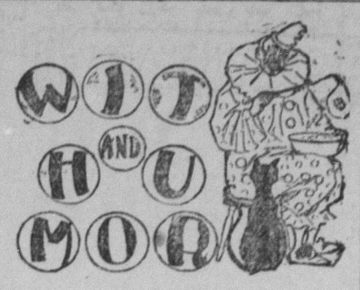
Contiguous blocks of coal land near Rutan and Oak Forest, Green county, including 16,000 acres, have been sold to Pittsburg and Brownsville parties. A New York syndicate has bought 10,000 acres near West Middletown, at $30 per acre. This was optioned a year ago. Its development must await a railroad.

A fireman was killed and nine passengers were injured in a wreck on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Edgeworth Station, a few miles from Pittsburg. Express No. 8, coming from the West, plunged through the rear coach of an accommodation train, which was coming from Leestdale to Pittsburg.

The following nominations for postmasters in Pennsylvania were sent to the Senate by President McKinley: C. M. Deerickson, Monessen; T. W. Scott, New Haven; J. G. Moyer, Perkasie; W. S. Schlichter, Sellersville; C. J. McGill, Dawson. Elmer Wineman was appointed postmaster at Youngwood.

Miss Katie Armdt, of Florin, was struck by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mt. Joy and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Frederick Gounder, of Cumbola, was run down by a shifting engine of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, at Eagle Hill Colliery, Pottsville, and killed.



INFORMATION WANTED

There was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise;
He took a million from a bank,
Before the banker's eyes.
He took the money from the till,
And sneaked it off and hid it—
I wonder what he'd take to tell
A fellow how he did it.
—Chicago Times Herald.

FITS THE CASE.

Patient—What would you recommend for somnambulism, doctor?

Doctor—Well, you might try insomnia.—Chicago News.

HIS ANNUAL RESCUE.

"My wife asserts that she saves my life at least once every year."

"How's that?"

"She won't let me go hunting."—Chicago Record.

HIS FAMILY TREE.

"I'll get even with that fellow," exclaimed Snickers, the humorist.

"What has he done?"

"I told him to depict my family tree, and he made it a chestnut."

DECORATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

"This newspaper says it isn't possible for a well-dressed woman to wear too many rings."

"Of course not; the impossibility is for a well-dressed woman to get as many rings as she wants."

WHAT SHE MEANT.

Mrs. Greene—Of course, it is none of my business, Mrs. Black, but they tell me you are going to marry again. You always used to say that you didn't believe in second marriages.

Mrs. Black—That was before Mr. Black died, dear.—Boston Transcript.

REAL MEANING OF OVATION.

Little Willie—This paper says that Mr. Hamlet Smithers received an ovation. What does that mean?

Father—The word ovation, my son is derived from the Latin ova, which means an egg. Ovation means a shower of eggs.

IN NEED OF REFORM.

"Your effusion," said the busy editor, "is not available."

"Is there any other place where I could send it?" queried the disappointed bard.

"Oh, yes."

"Where, sir?"

"The house of correction."—Chicago News.

QUITE AMICABLE.

Briggs—Sterns and you are both very positive chaps. Don't you ever quarrel when you get to talking?

Wuzzle—Oh, dear no! The thing is impossible. The fact is, we never disagree. We never talk on the same subject and neither of us listens to the other. We just talk, that's all.—Boston Transcript.

A FEARFUL DISCOVERY.

"Dis is terrible," said Meandering Mike, with a deep-drawn sigh.

"What's de matter?" asked Plodding Pete, in alarm.

"Here's a piece in de paper. It says we've got muscles inside of us dat keeps up an involuntary action. Dey goes on workin,' whether we wants 'em to or not."—Washington Star.

DAY FOR A GOOD CRY.

"Are you going to meet me down town to-day for luncheon?" the man inquired of his wife before starting for the office.

"No," she replied cheerily: "this you know, is my day for repairing to my room to have a good cry."

And yet it is said that the sex is lacking in deliberation!—Washington Post.

TEN CENTS SAVED.

Gazley—Now that we're engaged my girl is beginning to make me economize. You know I used to take her a pound of eighty-cent bonbons every Saturday.

Hazley—Yes, and now she insists on a cheaper sort, eh?

Gazley—Oh, no. You can get two pounds of the eighty-cent kind for $1.50, so she insists on a two-pound box.—Philadelphia Press.

TO AN EXTREME.

"I believe in being kind to the birds and all that," said Miss Hankypank, "but I do think Clara Deagar carries it too far."

"What has she been doing now?" asked the other girl.

"She refused Harry Singleshell because somebody told her that when he went out rowing he always feathered his oars."

A RIDDLE AND ITS ANSWER.

"When does a man become a seamstress?"

"When he hems and haws."

"No."

"When he threads his way."

"No."

"When he rips and tears."

"No."

"Give it up."

"Never, if he can help it."—Christian Register.

A Suggestion for 1904.

We would suggest to the brethren who are so anxious about 1904 a change of subject.

The quadrennial meeting of the Olympian games will be held in the United States during that year. It is as yet uncertain whether the scene will be in New York or Chicago. Wherever the games are held we can find in their anticipation more enjoyment than in the contemplation of a political campaign.

The game's the thing.

Pleasant Evening.

Mrs. Wiggles—Did you have a good time at the Watsons playing whist last evening?

Mrs. Waggles—We had a perfectly lovely time.

Mrs. Wiggles—Which beat?

Mrs. Waggles—Well, we didn't either of us beat. The fact is, we spent the whole evening talking about our children.

Poetry.

The Night Wind stirs uneasily.
"Why do you croon?" asked the Owl in fretful cadence.
"Well, I have to do something that rhymes with moon, of course?" sighs the Night Wind.
There is poetry in nature.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Africa contains 20,000,000 Mohammedans to about 200,000,000 inhabitants.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

England's Postal Department forwarded last year 2,225,000,000 letters and 400,000,000 postal cards.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There are about 117,000 novels in the Paris National Library, and nearly 69,000 volumes of French poetry.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The percentage of illiteracy in Kansas is less than it is in any state in this Union, or in any country on the globe save Belgium.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers

Will eat Libby's Plum Pudding for Christmas dinner. The U. S. Government has just purchased a large consignment of Libby, McNeill & Libby's famous plum pudding, which will be supplied to American Soldiers in the Philippine Islands and Cuba.

The owners of the tramway in Greece, connecting Athens and Pire, have been given three years in which to convert the line into an electric system.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

Chinese women believe that the evil spirit holds possession of all the high points of the earth, and that is why no Chinese women can ever be induced to climb a mountain.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A permanent life-line, consisting of a strong wire cable, has been stretched along the entire distance of the Chicago drainage canal, 34 miles, to be used in case of accident.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The American quail imported into Sweden some time ago seem to thrive and increase in number. It remains to be seen, however, whether the birds can stand the long winters there.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The apartment which the late King Humbert of Italy used to occupy at the Quirinal has been shut. Nothing will be changed in it, and none but members of the royal family will be allowed to visit it.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE
....FOR....
$5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.80. Reproduces all the standard Records. *Send order and money to our nearest office.*

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. B 1.
110 E. Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.
1032 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Queen having departed after having deposited with her royal consort a piece of her mind, the court jester remarked:

"Sire, you remind me of King Henry VIII."

"Too much wife?" asked the monarch, in haste to get a horse on the jester.

"That ain't bad for an amateur," replied the court jester, "but I was alluding to the fact that he was called the bluff King. Gimme a cigar, will you?"

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

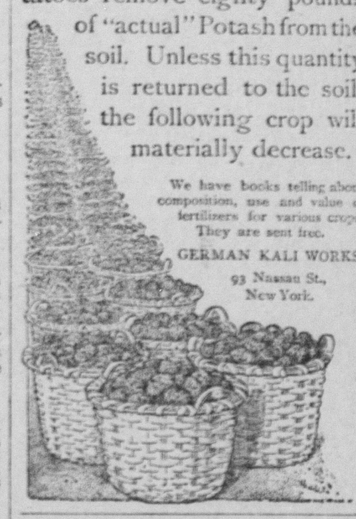
One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

Two hundred bushels of potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. Unless this quantity is returned to the soil, the following crop will materially decrease.



We have books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St.,
New York.

We make a specialty of mince meat—employ the best skill—use the best materials.

We stake our fame on it. We use it to advertise the many other good things that we make.

LIBBY'S MINCE MEAT

A package makes two large pies. Your grocer will furnish it if you ask him. You will find it better than home-made—better than any mince meat you ever tasted. You'll eat Libby's foods thereafter.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Our book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," sent free.

FREE! CATALOG OF SPORTING GOODS
RAWLINGS SPORTING GOODS COMPANY,
620 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS WANTED Strictly salary basis, with all expenses paid. If inexperienced do not apply.

For selling our high grade Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. References must accompany application. Business established 1866. THE M. H. HARMAN CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track now to make money right at your home. Address all orders to DR. R. H. WILLS Medicine Company 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Office 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CURE. 25c 50c $1.00

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. BNU 51.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS., Dec. 20

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS can pay One Dollar any time during 1900 and get the paper for one year beginning July 1, 1900.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions are paid in advance of July 1st, 1900, will get the same credit as though the paper had not changed hands.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS the Reporter will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS from now until January 1st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NEW ARMY BILL.

The Hull bill for a larger army passed the House by a vote of 166 to 133. The most exciting debate was over the proposition to abolish the sale of liquor in the army. The amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 159 to 51, and reads as follows :

"The sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post, exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

The following are condensed statistics of the new army bill as passed by the House :

Maximum strength	96,766
Minimum strength	58,924
Infantry [maximum]	55,080
Infantry [minimum]	24,090
Cavalry [maximum]	18 525
Cavalry [minimum]	12,045
Infantry regiments [increase of 5]	30
Cavalry regiments, " "	15
Artillery corps [equivalent to regiments, an increase of 5]	12
Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	6
Brigadier Generals	15

HARRISON SCORES ADMINISTRATION.

The former occupant of the White House has stirred up a hornet's nest in Washington, where the Administration and its friends are deeply chagrined over his lecture delivered last Friday before students of Michigan University. In that lecture he broadly criticised the Administration for the course it has pursued in the Philippines and Porto Rico. He claimed that the country had departed from all precedent in annexing peoples and not lands alone. He intimated that what had been done was unconstitutional, arguing that the provisions of the Spanish treaty, and of all treaties, were subject to the Constitution and could not impair it and if these islands became part of the United States in the sense of the Constitution their people became citizens, and the revenue clause, which was especially under discussion in the Porto Rican case, applied. The revenue clause is now before the Supreme Court for a decision on its constitutionality, and friends of Mr. McKinley think Mr. Harrison might at least have waited until the decision was rendered before giving an opinion.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature promises to be full of interest. Municipal reformers, County Commissioners, representatives of third class cities, the farmers, the lawyers and other organized callings that have held meetings during the past year have passed resolutions asking for legislative action upon many subjects of public importance.

The Pennsylvania State Grange recommends the establishment of rural, or township High Schools, and an appropriation for the encouragement of nature study in the public schools. The Township High School has been frequently urged by the educational authorities of the State and of the counties as an innovation necessary for the educational needs of rural communities. The State Grange also calls upon the Legislature to guard the school fund from the assaults of partisan politics.

At the County Commissioners' Convention, held in October, resolutions favoring legislation which will give fixed salaries to all county officers and provide for the payment of fees into the county treasuries were passed. The Commissioners also ask the Legislature to amend the existing law, so that the counties may retain their proportion of State taxes, instead of paying the entire amount to the State Treasurer. Many other recommendations respecting county affairs and the recording of land titles and mortgages were made by this body of county officials.

The Pennsylvania Bar Association, at its summer meeting, adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to draft a bill to relieve the Quarter Sessions Courts from hearing so many petty criminal cases and to present the proposed enactment to the Legislature.

The two proposed amendments to the State Constitution will be passed upon by the coming Legislature. The apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts under the recent census will become the storm centre of debate. While the Constitution requires an apportionment after every Federal census, there has been no Senatorial apportionment since 1874 and no Representative apportionment since 1887. There has been a clear violation of "a plain duty" here.

The State revenues and appropriations are always supremely important subjects of legislative action, and public interest will be revived in the struggle for the election of a United States Senator.

A bill has been introduced in the Porto Rico House of Delegates to grant unrestricted suffrage to women.

The House Monday defeated a bill giving veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars preference in Government appointments.

Col. Wm. Jennings Bryan declares positively that he is not a candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska. He says he has other plans.

The British have the Boers so completely under control that during last week only one thousand British subjects were killed. Remember, only one thousand.

Col. W. J. Bryan will begin the publication of a newspaper—"The Commoner"—in Lincoln, Nebraska. The title selected is suggestive of the man himself, his methods and beliefs.

An article of note in the January number of McClure's Magazine will be entitled, "Great Achievements in Modern Bridge Building," by Mr. Frank W. Skinner, of The Engineering Record. Here are sketched vividly the chief bridges of recent times and the manner of their building. The text is enriched by illustrations from photographs and a page drawing by Mr. George Varian.

Aaronsburg.

Schools closed and teachers away to institute makes the west end of town rather quiet. The pupils of the three schools can make quite a racket when they start in.

Aaron Bower, of Renovo, is home on a visit to his father. It has been over two years since he last was home. His father, John Bower, was 83 years old on the 21st ultimo.

James Ettinger has thrown up his job in the Chronicle office at Lewisburg and is about starting out to look up something better, or will at least pay him better.

Mrs. John Yarger, who had been quite ill for some time with pleurisy, is again better, but at the least she is an invalid and at times suffers a great deal.

The hunting season having closed, deer are getting to be quite tame and come into the fields about town. The same with rabbits; they come into the yards and play around like cats.

"The Atlanta Special"

The route of the "Atlanta Special" is via the Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Florida and West India Short Line," with through Pullman drawing room and buffet sleeping cars from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond to Athens and Atlanta, where direct connections are made in Union Depot for Montgomery, Macon, New Orleans and all points Southwest. Trains arrive and depart at Pennsylvania Railroad stations. For further information call on or address W. C. Shoemaker, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1206 Broadway, New York; C. L. Longsdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1433 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., or the General Passenger Agent at Portsmouth, Va.

E. ST. JOHN, V.—P.& G. M. L. S. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bert Harene, of Westfield, Tioga county, died from anthrax poisoning. He was ill but four days. He became inoculated with the anthrax germs by handling hides from Brazil.

Many persons have had the experience of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stratford, N. H., who says, for years I suffered torture from chronic indigestion, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me. It digests what you eat and is a certain cure for dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble. It gives relief at once even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. J. D. Murray.

Mr. Austin, an architect employed by A. G. Morris, at the stone quarry at Milroy, fell from a building upon which he was working and was seriously injured.

The most effective little liver pills made are De Witt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. J. D. Murray

---

There is a possibility of Milroy having an electric light plant, and the village being lighted by electricity.

De Witt's Little Early Risers are dainty little pills, but they never fail to cleanse the liver, remove obstructions and invigorate the system. J. D. Murray.

Perhaps if England and the United States would combine forces they might be able to subjugate the Fillipinos and then do up the Dutch and divide the spoils. In union there is strength.

Now is the time when croup and lung trouble prove rapidly fatal. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results is One Minute Cough Cure. It is very pleasant to take and can be relied upon to quickly cure coughs, colds and all lung diseases. It will prevent consumption. J. D. Murray.

January Jury List.

The following gentlemen have been selected as jurors for the January term of court :

GRAND JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

G. H. Lyman, farmer, Boggs.
George Parker, blacksmith, Phil'burg.
H. L. Morgan, painter, Philipsburg.
Jacob Ripka, carpenter, Centre Hall.
Clark Herman, plasterer, State College.
David Korman, farmer, Haines.
Lewis Mensch, farmer, Haines.
Ira Mechtley, stone mason, Walker.
B. B. Wilson, creameryman, Bellefo'te.
Benj. Stover, farmer, Potter.
James Bartley, farmer, Marion.
Bliss Aikey, laborer, Spring.
Curtis Wagner, miller, Bellefonte.
David Chambers, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Jacob S. Herman, huckster, College.
J. D. Miller, farmer, Walker.
H. W. Pletcher, operator, Howard.
J. Wesley Miller, farmer, Harris.
Paul Shipley, carpenter, Unionville.
Isaac R. Williams, carpenter, Liberty
John Royer, farmer, Miles.
John C. Morris, teacher, Miles.
James Ardell, laborer, Rush.
H. A. Garner, farmer, Ferguson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK

John Knarr, farmer, Curtin.
Henry Lesh, laborer, Walker.
Henry Melchor, farmer, Worth.
Samuel Wetzel, carpenter, Spring.
Howard Carr, laborer, Milesburg.
Asher Sankey, farmer, Potter.
Jacob Hoy, farmer, Benner.
Thomas Huey, farmer, Patton.
J. H. Miller, farmer, Ferguson.
D. W. Heaton, farmer, Huston.
W. R. Campbell, forgeman, Milesgurb.
J. Witmer Wolf, Centre Hall.
Elias Bistline, laborer, Ferguson.
E. D. Williams, millwright, Huston.
M. Shields, wagonmaker, Bellefonte.
W. A. Sando, tailor, Centre Hall.
Daniel Myers, butcher, Harris.
H. E. Woodring, farmer, Worth.
George W. Noll, gentleman Milesburg.
W. A. Brown, teacher, Gregg.
J. K. Thompson, agent, Philipsburg.
W. C. Patterson, Supt., State College.
John Glenn, farmer, Howard.
Frank Holt, laborer, Boggs.
C. Murray, contractor, Philipsburg.
Charles A. From, farmer, Harris.
H. C. Rothrock, teacher, Millheim.
Edward Henderson, laborer, Rush.
Dallas Cronister, farmer, Huston.
H. D. Rumberger, agent, Philipsburg.
Ira. T. Leathers, gentleman, Howard.
H. B. Pontius, agent, Bellefonte.
Gordon E. Harper, laborer, Ferguson.
M. O. Stover, farmer, Haines.
John Snyder, farmer, Ferguson.
John Mechtly, farmer, Benner.
John Boal, Jr., laborer, Benner.
D. P. Fortney, teacher, Bellefonte.
H. Walker, clerk, Philipsburg.
Samuel B. Miller, agent, Bellefonte.
Samuel Zettle, farmer, College.
J. I. Condo, blacksmith, Gregg.
James Martin, farmer, Marion.
A. W. Geist, farmer, Patton.
J. W. Kepler, farmer, Ferguson.
George Kidder, carpenter, Miles.
Robert Bennison, laborer, Marion.
William Gibbony, gentleman, Spring.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William Corman, farmer, Marion.
John P. Rockey, farmer, Walker.
Reuben Stover, farmer, Miles.
William Neff, farmer, Potter.
Mesh Williams, millwright, Patton.
J. P. King, fireman, Snow Shoe.
John Abbott, laborer, Liberty.
J. S Lambert, carpenter, Bellefonte.
James Munson, clerk, Philipsburg.
A. J. Johnson, carpenter, Worth.
Irvin Calhoun, farmer, Union.
Thomas Bloom, carpenter, Rush.
John Miller, farmer, Snow Shoe.
David Stoner, farmer, Potter.
D. W. Sweetwood, laborer, Gregg.
A. J. Graham, merchant, Philipsburg.
W. J. Carlin, merchant, Miles.
George Derr, laborer, Boggs.
John Rupp, laborer, State College.
George Weaver, farmer, Curtin.
W. L. Taylor, carpenter, Rush.
A. G. Noll, laborer, Spring.
N. O. Dreibelbis, farmer, Ferguson.
Al. Smith, forgeman, Milesburg.
Samuel Taylor, clerk, Bellefonte.
John A. Daley, farmer, Curtin.
Henry G. Wasson, laborer, Union.
Henry Yarnell, gentleman, Ferguson.
Samuel Williams, millwright, Haines.
Charles Blowers, laborer, Philipsburg.
John A. Yeager, laborer, Snow Shoe.
James W. Houser, painter, Bellefonte.
Henry Rice, carpenter, Philipsburg.
D. Kustenbauder, farmer, Ferguson.
John Z. Ripka, farmer, Potter.
John Dugan, laborer, Spring.
N. M. Hartswick, teacher, Ferguson.
J. M. Thompson, laborer, Philipsb'g.
E. F. Townsend, mineboss, Philipsb'g.
John Kelley, laborer, Benner.

Coburn.

Merchant James E. Harter had business at the county seat Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson, of Zion, is at present visiting friends in this section.

The stores are assuming their holiday attire.

John Waite and family, of Smethport, Pa., are visiting their parents at this place at present.

Mrs. Ezra Burd, who was taken violently sick last week while visiting her mother at Aaronsburg, is still confined to her bed.

Miss Bertha Kerstetter is visiting friends at Pleasant Gap this week. She will also attend Teachers' Institute at Bellefonte.

Pepper has advanced in price since that box of the same made its disappearance from the store porch of one of our merchants last week.

Spring Mills.

Cold weather has come.

Michael Shires has been nursing a rheumatic arm for several weeks, which at times caused him considerable pain.

Dr. Braucht has been kept very busy for some time.

George Mensch, of Millheim, was seen in town last week one day. Geo. does a big livery business; he turns out first-class rigs, and is a jolly good fellow.

The hunting season closed last Saturday, and J. O. McCormick has now turned his attention to fishing; he is the champion rod and line fisher for suckers. He brought home a fine string, some eighteen inches.

James McCool lost one of his fat hogs with cholera.

Mr. Homan of the lumber firm of Shaffer & Homan, went to Philadelphia a week ago for horses; he returned with two fine, heavy draft horses, which he bought at a reasonable price.

John Smith and daughter May, spent last week at Pine Grove Mills, taking care of his sick brother.

Emanuel Shook thinks the farm he recently purchased from Mr. Waltz ought to be subsoiled to improve it. No doubt it will improve it in drainage after the hard pan is broken through.

Gregg township can boast of having the poorest roads in Pennsylvania, but not for want of material. A good stone crusher and a bed of crushed stone would answer the purpose. For the past few weeks, through the wet season, we had nothing but mud roads and mud holes. The twenty-two hundred dollars were spent as usual, and the roads are no better than they have been for the past ten years. The heavy tax payers should look after the interest of their money and see that they get better value for their money. Stop and think of the amount of money spent each year, and no better results.

All the stores are in holiday attire, and are well equipped for the Christmas trade.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Mrs. J. W. Keller's, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith's, Centre Hall.

George Cannon, of Keating, sold the antlers of a deer the other day for forty-five dollars. The antlers had thirteen prongs on one side and fourteen on the other.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF TIMBER LAND.—There will be offered at public sale at Centre Hall,

FRIDAY, DEC. 21,

At 2 p. m. the following described tract of timberland, known as the Sparr tract, situated in Harris township, one mile east of Boalsburg, on the north side of Tussey mountain, containing

50 ACRES

more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Henry Reitz, east by lands of David Sparr's estate, south and west by lands of Henry Reitz This tract is timbered with heavy oak and chestnut, and is easy of access being located 1½ miles from Linden Hall R. R. station. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. M. BOAL,
Ex'r of Margaret and Nancy Sparr.

BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or rent his grain house and coal sheds at Centre Hall railroad station. This is a splendid location and the stand has a good established trade. The building is in good condition.

Also—Two good dwelling houses; well located; comfortable and convenient for living.

Also—A vacant building lot, desirably situated.

Also—The property at Colyer, Pa., known as the Colyer homestead, comprised of store room and dwelling house.

These properties will be sold cheap or rented at very reasonable rates. WM. COLYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has leased the gravel bank and sand pit on the turnpike west of town, and that all contracts for material taken therefrom must be made with the same.

GERTRUDE FLORAY.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A jet black mare, five years old; sound in every way; a good, trusty roadster, for sale. FRANK KAUP, dec6-3t Boalsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—A good parlor coal stove, double heater. Inquire at this office.

WANTS.

WANTED.—By John Smith, Spring Mills, a black mare, good action, 5 or 6 years old, weight 1100.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Member," by S. H. Deitzel, Ph. D., the author, Cavetown, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Groh formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Type writing. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.

GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
266m Lexington, Ky.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., j14 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Livery . . . .

. . . . . D. A. BOOZER

Centre Hall, Pa. - - -

All kinds of Job Work Done at the Reporter office.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Clean Linen.

Nothing is more suggestive of the gentleman than clean linen. Give your shirts, cuffs and collars to Wm. McCoy Wolf and have them laundered at the Bellefonte Steam Laundry.

When the stomach is tired out it must have rest, but we can't live without food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure "digests what you eat" so that you can eat all the good food you want while it is restoring the digestive organs to health. It is the only preparation that digests all kinds of food. J. D. Murray.

A number of Centre Hall and valley people are attending teachers' institute.

When you need a soothing and healing antiseptic application for any purpose, use the original De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, a well known cure for piles and skin diseases. It heals sores without leaving a scar. Beware of counterfeits. J. D. Murray.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	45
Corn	50
New Oats	25
Barley	35

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	24
Eggs	22
Lard	6
Potatoes	45

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	70
Corn	50
Oats	28
Rye	45
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	50
Rye	40
Oats, new	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	40
Eggs	17
Butter	20

PENNS VALLEY PRODUCE CO.

Eggs 22 Butter 22

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Spring Mills, Pa.

November 26, 1900.

P. V. S. STORE.

Put your good time, your good money and your good business experience against my shoes and you will have a combination that will sweep everything before it. This is a plain, blunt fact that no one dare dispute.

My line of Leggins and Over-Gaiters is complete, and prices to command your patronage.

Dolge's Romeos in all colors too nice to mention.

Velvet and Plush Slippers, so soft and easy.

Rubbers, such as Lamberville and Mishwaka, Snag-Felts and Overs at special prices.

Orders filled by 'phone.

Do not forget us for Xmas Presents.

C. A. KRAPE.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
146m CENTRE HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.25 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 1 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.00 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 4.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m. Philadelphia 4.26 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8.57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philad'a 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 921, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.39 p. m, Washington 3.35 p. m, Baltimore 4.35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 50	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 32	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 43	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.10 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m. and 9.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.03 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	...BELLEF'NTE...	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	...HUBLERSB'G...	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 42	3 13	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	...Krider's S'ng.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	...Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 10	.....	...Jersey Shore...	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	†1 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30		†6 55
8 29	7 00	.....	PHILA.....	†6 36	†2	†11 36
		.....	Atlantic City.....			
		.....	NEW YORK.....			
			(Via Tamecue.)			
†10 40	†9 30	.....	NEW YORK.....	†4 30		†9 00
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m	p	m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD 11½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 52	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	...Scotia Crossing...	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 08
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 01
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	...State College...	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

†Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.